

U. S. Calls 4,000 More Militiamen For Police Duty

Brooklyn to Supply Half
the Troops Ordered Into
Federal Service

May Go to Long Island

Garrisons for Big Factories
Suggested—Another Call
Expected Monday

(From The Tribune Bureau)
Washington, March 30.—Approximately four thousand additional National Guard troops were ordered into Federal service for police duty to-day, making a total of about 55,000.

The Tribune correspondent was informed that before Congress meets on Monday ten or twelve thousand more would be called in various parts of the country.

Brooklyn is called on to supply about half of the troops ordered out to-day. The 23d and 47th regiments of infantry were summoned, both of them from Brooklyn. The first squadron of the 1st Cavalry was called also, and two of the four troops affected are in Brooklyn.

Other units called were the 6th Massachusetts Infantry, whose companies are scattered through the manufacturing cities of the state, and which, like the 47th New York, did not go to the border; Batteries E and F, 10th Connecticut Field Artillery, at Branford and Stamford, respectively, and Battery A, Georgia Field Artillery, at Savannah.

All these National Guard troops will be used to protect public works, munition factories and points of military importance from cranks, spies and plotters. So far as possible they will be used in the neighborhood of their homes.

The large number of Brooklyn troops called suggests a thorough garrisoning of important factories on Long Island, though officials refuse to discuss the destination of the troops.

Boston, March 30.—The order to-day to muster the 6th Regiment into service brought three regiments of Massachusetts infantry to the colors. The companies of the 2d and the 9th regiments have been mobilized at their armories since last Sunday.

The 6th Regiment, which is commanded by Colonel Warren E. Sweetser, comprises companies located in Fitchburg, Lowell, Wakefield, Framingham, Marlboro, Stoneham, Concord, Milford and this city.

Eastern Rotarians Meet

Providence, R. I., March 30.—Rotarians from New England and Eastern Canada attended a meeting here to-day, at which Arch C. Klumph, international president, delivered an address. Governor Beaman was a speaker at their banquet to-night.

Ship, Sinking, Sank U-Boat, Is Only Part of This Story

British Crew Captured Man Who Torpedoed Laconia,
Orduna's Passengers Say, Insisting That He Had
Spent Night in Southampton Hotel

How a British freighter, disguised as a commerce destroyer, while she herself was sinking from a wound inflicted by a German U-boat, sank the U-boat and captured the man who torpedoed the Laconia and who had left Southampton, England, two days before that, was told by passengers arriving yesterday on the Cunarder Orduna, from Liverpool. The story in full follows:

The freighter, known for her seaworthiness and speed, was ordered armed by the British Admiralty early in March. She carried three 8.4-inch naval guns, two forward on either side of the forward hatch and one astern. The guns, which have an effective range at five miles, were mounted on structural steel swivels, so that they could be trained against any hostile aeroplane as well as a submarine or raider.

The guns were effectively screened behind canvas walls, hinged at the base and held together by snaffle hooks at the top, so that they could be unhooked and lowered at a moment's notice when the vessel went into action.

On March 14, the day the Cunarder liner Pola was sunk off the coast of Ireland, this British submarine raider sailed, and arrived the following day at the graveyard of British ships. The captain was determined to look for the U-boat which had created so much damage to British shipping, and accordingly began watching the movements of the sea gulls, which are known to hover above any vessel.

Sights Flocks of Gulls

About five miles off Connebeg, not far distant from Queenstown, he sighted a great flock of gulls maneuvering above the water. As no ship was visible the raider's captain concluded they must be following a submarine. He accordingly put on top speed, and as he drew near he could plainly see the conning tower above the waves.

The submarine evidently caught sight of the raider at the same time, as she fired a torpedo, which struck the British freighter, glancing blow forward. The captain then ordered the canvas masks lowered and the guns trained on the U-boat. The raider by this time was listing heavily by the bow, so the first shot missed their mark.

The third hit the conning tower, tipping it apart, while the fourth completely destroyed the German undersea craft.

By this time the raider was sinking rapidly. The captain ordered the men to take to the boats and pull away as fast as possible, so that they would not be sucked under in the trough of their vessel.

As they rowed away they noticed a man from the submarine swimming cohesively. Going to his rescue they took him into the captain's boat. He was the German lieutenant in command of the U-boat, and said that he was

the sole survivor of his craft. The boats headed for shore and four hours later landed at Connebeg. The lieutenant was kept under close guard all the time, and that night was taken to Liverpool in a patrol boat.

On that voyage he confessed that he was the officer who commanded the submarine which sank the Laconia on February 25, as well as the Pola, together with another large liner whose name he had never learned.

Taken Under Guard
At Liverpool he was taken under guard to the Dale Street police station and was searched. Among his private papers was found a hotel receipt for a night's lodging on February 24 at a large hotel at Southampton, tending to show that he accompanied by two brother officers, had spent the night on British soil, at a hostelry inhabited chiefly by British officers, who the next day crossed to France to resume their posts on the Western front.

That is the story the passengers tell. But they are not certain about the method the lieutenant used in getting out of Southampton, which is a closed port from sunset until seven in the morning. Some say he left in disguise, and others assert that he left in one of the small boats some U-boats carry.

These passengers describe seeing the lieutenant land under guard at the police station, to learn the details of the arrest. It was also stated that no word of the hearing was allowed to be published, and it was only through "underground" channels that any information was obtained.

Wilson's Daughters Get College Pledges

President Has Loyalty Resolutions from Women's Institutions

President Wilson received yesterday from his daughters, Miss Margaret Wilson and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, resolutions of loyalty signed by the heads of the nine largest women's colleges in the United States. One paragraph in the document reads:

"Although we believe that the settlement of international difficulties by war is fundamentally wrong, we recognize that in a world crisis such as this it may become our highest duty to defend by force the principles upon which Christian civilization is founded."

The document was signed by Henry N. MacCracken, of Vassar; Marion L. Burton, of Smith; Ellen F. Pendleton, of Wellesley; M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr; Mary F. Woolley, of Mount Holyoke; William W. Guth, of Goucher; Le Baron R. Briggs, of Radcliffe; Virginia Gildersleeve, of Barnard; and Lida F. King, of the Women's College of Brown University.

Brooklyn's Guard Regiments Hurry To Their Armories

No Mobilization Orders Received by 23d, 47th or
1st Cavalry

Below War Strength

Men Are Ready for Call, Officers Say, and Can Be Moved Rapidly

Hundreds of members of the 23d and 47th Infantry and 1st Cavalry regiments of Brooklyn read in last night's newspapers that their commands had been ordered to mobilize. All made speed to the armories, where they discovered that no mobilization orders had been received. After waiting until nearly midnight the men went home. Some of the officers stayed later, on the faint chance that orders might still come.

Although Charles P. Coffin, adjutant of the 47th, asserted that the regiment would be ready for anything within six hours after mobilization orders came, there was some evidence to the contrary. In the first place, the command of the regiment is unsettled.

Colonel Ernest E. Jannicky has applied for transfer to the reserve list of National Guard officers, and Major Mortimer D. Bryant, of the 1st Cavalry, has been nominated to the command, but no official action has been taken on application or nomination. Major Bryant is out of the city.

Instead of its war strength complement of 1,300 men, the 47th has only about 900 men and a machine gun company. The machine gun company, which was formed less than three months ago, has neither guns nor automobiles, nor have the men had any opportunity to familiarize themselves with the weapon they are to use.

The company commander, Captain Charles H. May, has been informed that four guns and six automobiles are on the way.

Six weeks ago Captain W. H. Eldred and Lieutenant Haslett, of Company L, resigned and since then the company has been under the command of its first sergeant. It is without commissioned officers.

The 500 men of the 47th who hastened to the armory last night were optimistic, however, expressing their enthusiastic conviction that they would be called upon and would give a good account of themselves.

At the armory of the 23d Regiment, which has about 1,000 men, nearly 500 showed up. Colonel Frank H. Norton said that his command would be ready within twenty-four hours of the receipt of a mobilization order.

Only about 100 men appeared at the armory of the 1st Cavalry. That organization was one of the last to return from the border, and several of its members expressed the belief that it would not be called out again so soon. Its commander, Colonel Charles I. De Revoise, remained in his office until midnight waiting for instructions.

70,000 Pupils Honor Flag

Patriotic Demonstration Held in Newark Schools

Seventy thousand pupils and 2,000 teachers mobilized yesterday in the public schools of Newark to pay a tribute to the Stars and Stripes and to give verbal expression to the spirit of patriotism that the Newark Board of Education insists shall be instilled in every student body.

By order of Dr. A. B. Pollard, city superintendent of schools, the last recitation hour in every Newark school yesterday—which chance to be the last school hour before the spring vacation—was given over to patriotic exercises. National songs were sung and the flag was ceremoniously saluted.

At the Robert Treat School a big flag, presented by the Junior Order of American Mechanics, was formally accepted. It was unfurled from the staff in the school yard while the students sang.

High Schools to Hold Patriotic Exercises

Auditoriums to Open Monday
When Congress Meets

In answer to Mayor Mitchell's request that patriotic exercises should be held in the public schools at noon on Monday, when Congress convenes, William G. Wilcox, president of the Board of Education, informed the Mayor yesterday that such exercises would be arranged in the twenty-four high schools throughout the city. Mr. Wilcox pointed out that the schools closed yesterday for the Easter holidays, and for that reason, unfortunately, it would not be possible to have all of them opened for the patriotic exercises.

The noon exercises will be held in the large auditoriums of the twenty-four high schools, and the public is invited. The principals and teachers have been asked to volunteer their services to supervise the children, and public spirited citizens have promised to deliver fifteen-minute addresses on patriotic subjects.

St. Louis Schools to Mark Opening of Congress

St. Louis, March 30.—A patriotic demonstration by the 100,000 children in the St. Louis public schools will take place when Congress convenes next Monday. The children of each school will be assembled and the principals will explain to them the crisis confronting the country. The children will then sing patriotic songs.

Postal Service Promotions

Washington, March 30.—George M. Sutton, postoffice inspector at Kansas City, has been appointed chief inspector of the service. William I. Deming, chief clerk of the department, has been appointed general superintendent of the railway mail service, and has been succeeded by Ruskin McArdle, private secretary to Postmaster General Burleson. Joseph P. Johnson, general superintendent of the railway mail service, succeeds Inspector Sutton at Kansas City.

Record Number Of Navy Recruits Enlisted in East

332 Men Joined in Week
Ending March 22—Rush
Continues

Volunteers Aid Work

Women Jeered When They
Assail Methods of Recruits in Harlem

Recruiting in the Eastern district of the United States for the week ended March 22 was the most successful in the history of the navy, according to figures given out yesterday by Commander K. M. Bennett. He said at the same time that the record mark of 332 enlistments would be beaten when figures for the week ended last Thursday come in.

Twenty-four men were actually enlisted yesterday and thirty-five others accepted at the main recruiting office in this city, 34 East Twenty-third Street, while other offices sent in dozens of applicants.

New recruiting offices were opened yesterday in the Hotel Martineau, the Hotel Ansonia, and at 235 West Forty-second Street. Others will be opened in the lobbies of the Strand and Casino theatres, but Lieutenant Commander J. H. Taylor, chief of recruiting in the metropolitan district, is short on petty officers to take charge of additional stations.

Recruits for the aviation corps of the navy came in a rush throughout the day, but because of the strict regulations governing their acceptance only five of the fifty-five who offered themselves were enlisted. A large number of men are needed for this service.

The Marine Corps enlisted six men, and the Naval Reserve Corps enrolled sixteen.

Hundreds of offers to help in the recruiting work have come in to Commander Bennett and Lieutenant Commander Taylor. The offer of Harry Alexander, an electrical engineer, of 25 West Thirty-third Street, to supply recruiting parties with twenty-five automobiles, has been accepted. Automobiles used heretofore have been the property of enlisted men, the government merely paying for the gasoline and oil used.


Women all over the city yesterday continued their work of urging young men to join the navy. Mrs. George A. Wheelock and Miss A. N. Price went about Manhattan and the Bronx making speeches from their machine. They were jeered at Lenox Avenue and 125th Street when Mrs. Wheelock said:

"Pacifists are robbing us of our moral courage. If it had not been for the British navy we might all have been 'Hoehing the Kaiser' long before this."

Miss Viola B. McGuckin, who has a recruiting office at 220 Broadway,

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Brooklyn, obtained fifteen applicants during the day.

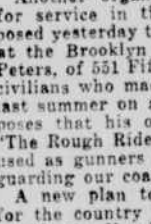
Negro Regiment Likely To Be Accepted by U. S.

The formal acceptance of the 15th Infantry, the new negro regiment, commanded by Colonel William Hayward, Public Service Commission, by the War Department as a regular National Guard regiment, was predicted yesterday after Colonel Hayward had received a telegram, saying that a regular army inspector-instructor had been detailed to inspect the organization.

The regiment has been in process of formation for several months and now numbers about 900 men. It is poorly equipped, however, and the first task of the inspector will be to see that the government provides the proper equipment.

Another organization of 1,000 men for service in time of war was proposed yesterday to Rear Admiral Osher at the Brooklyn navy yard by Mason Peters, of 531 Fifth Avenue, one of the civilians who made the training cruise last summer on a battleship. He proposes that his organization be called "The Rough Riders of the Sea" and be used as gunners on the mosquito fleet guarding our coast.

A new plan to obtain trained men for the country has been set on foot by Martin Vogel, head of the Sub-Treasury here, at his home in Chappaqua, Westchester County. In that village of 2,500 persons Mr. Vogel has enrolled in a training company 100 young men who could not afford to go to Plattsburg nor join the National Guard. They are equipped with army rifles and khaki uniforms and are known as the Chappaqua Mountaineers. Mr. Vogel believes that similar companies can be formed in every village.



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50,000 Schoolboys Will Display Drill on Avenue

The Public Schools Athletic League announced yesterday that 50,000 of its members, who had received military drill and training, would march on Fifth Avenue on the afternoon of Memorial Day. President Wilson, Mayor Mitchell and Governor Whitman will be invited to review the parade. S. R. Guggenheim has guaranteed the necessary funds. It is estimated that such a demonstration would cost about \$20,000. More than 200,000 boys have been trained, but owing to the length of

TO ALL LOYAL AMERICANS. WILL YOU STAND BY YOUR COUNTRY IF WAR COMES?

We hope and work for peace, but if war comes the country will need two things: MEN and MONEY.

Rich and poor must be ready to make patriotic sacrifices. But the poor man will make the greatest sacrifice. He will do the bulk of the fighting, because he forms the bulk of the population. He will offer to his country more than life itself—for, if killed or disabled, he leaves his wife and children helpless, dependent on charity or the state.

But war does not only demand its toll of human life. It requires a limitless expenditure of money. Never in the history of wars has money been so necessary to military success. (England alone is spending THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS a day as her share of the war's expense.)

What, then, is the duty of all citizens of means, those who have a comfortable surplus, and especially all who will remain at home, protected by the sacrifice of the nation's young manhood? The least that can be done by the men and women with bank accounts, the men too old to fight and all other people of means who do not go to the front, is to bear their share of the nation's burden by the free and prompt offering of their wealth to the nation's cause. America needs more than spoken loyalty from its citizens who stay at home. It needs real support, and willing sacrifice in the things that count for victory.

If we have war, the burden of fighting must be carried by those who are physically strong and fit to fight. The burden of finance must be borne by those who are financially strong and able to give.

Above all, the war must be paid for as it proceeds, in dollars as well as in lives. There must be no crushing legacy of bonded debt to be paid in taxes by the men who have done the fighting and their children. Let us make this a cash war, a pay-as-you-enter war. Let all loyal citizens who have incomes above their immediate necessities volunteer their wealth.

The people of the United States have never failed to respond to their country's need. They never will. In our Civil War, a million men (a quarter of the whole population of military age) volunteered at Lincoln's call during the first year. But the nation's private fortunes did not volunteer. They declared for patriotism, while they profited on the country's necessity. A Congressional committee disclosed seventeen million dollars of graft in contracts for less than fifty millions. The public need not be reminded of the experiences during the Spanish-American War. Let us not forget these bitter lessons of history.

In the name of honor, justice and the country you love, sign this pledge:
Fill out, sign and mail now!

American Committee on War Finance, 70 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

I hereby volunteer my services. I will work to get pledges signed.
Please send me a supply of pledge forms.

(Signed)

(Address)

PLEDGE

I hereby demand that the Congress of the United States shall immediately enact legislation providing substantially for the following war measures:

1. That, in case of war, all net incomes of \$5,000 or over shall be subject to the following annual graduated war contributions:
On all net incomes from \$5,000 to \$10,000, a contribution of 2½ per cent.
On all incomes over \$10,000 a year, a contribution increasing on a sliding scale, beginning at 10 per cent, and rising to a point which will permit of no individual retaining an annual net income in excess of \$100,000 during the war.
2. That no war supplies or war service, including transportation, shall be furnished to the government at a net profit of more than 3½ per cent.
3. That no wholesale or retail dealer shall sell food or other basic necessities of life during the war at a profit larger than 10 per cent.
4. That intentional failure to supply the government with correct figures as to incomes and profits on such sales and service shall be a felony punishable by imprisonment.
5. That any individual or corporation who knowingly furnishes the government with defective war supplies shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment.

I pledge myself to support and use my influence, in so far as I am able, to further the prompt enactment into law of such measures.

Signature.....

Address.....

(Cut out this pledge, sign it, and mail to committee.)

Committees will be organized in every section of the country to insure the immediate adoption of this legislation. One hundred thousand volunteers are needed at once to carry on this work. Every Governor, Mayor, Chamber of Commerce and civic association should appoint local committees to cooperate in putting the country on a sound financial basis in case of war. Simultaneous with the introduction of the bills in the national Congress, endorsement by every state legislature, sitting at this time, should be urged.

All educational, religious and civic bodies are invited to endorse this plan. Act at once! Send money! We need it to carry on this work. It will be used for nothing else.

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70 FIFTH AVENUE
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ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE
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